Delta Vision Update:

Charge in EO S-17-06: to recommend a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta by January 2008 and a strategic plan to implement the vision by October 2008

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Chair, Blue Ribbon Task Force, Delta Vision

California State Assembly Hearing on Water October 4, 2007

The Legal Delta and Zones



Table 1-1 California water summary - MAF

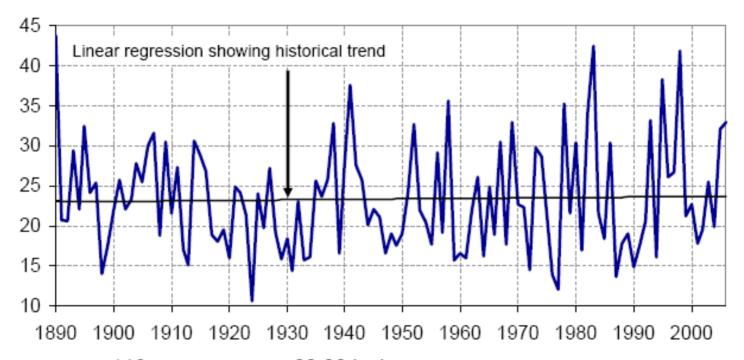
| | 1998 (171% of normal) ^a | 2000 (97% of normal) ^a | 2001 (72% of normal) ^a |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total supply (precipitation & imports) | 336.9 | 194.7 | 145.5 |
| Total uses, outflows, & evaporation | 331.5 | 200.4 | 159.9 |
| Net storage changes in state | 5.5 | -5.7 | -14.3 |
| | | | |
| | 7.8 (8%) | 8.9 (11%) | 8.6 (13%) |
| Urban uses | | 8.9 (11%) 34.2 (41%) | 8.6 (13%) 33.7 (52%) |
| Distribution of dedicated supply (includes ret Urban uses Agricultural uses Environmental water ^b | 7.8 (8%) | 200000 2000000 TE | |

maf = million acre-feet

- a. Percent of normal precipitation. Water year 1998 represents a wet year; 2000, average water year; 2001, drier water year.
- b. Environmental water includes instream flows, wild and scenic flows, required Delta outflow, and managed wetlands water use. Some environmental water is reused by agricultural and urban water users.



Ca Precipitation Trend



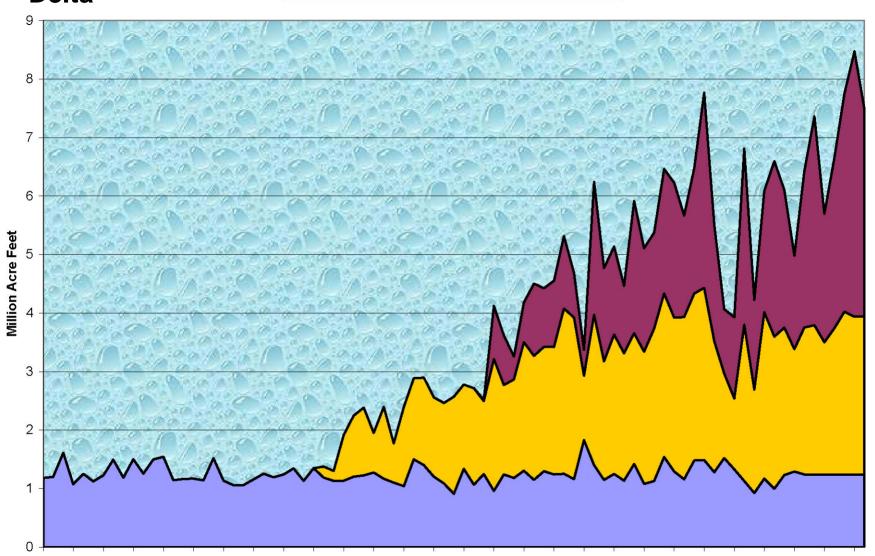
116 year average: 23.88 inches

Driest 30 years: 1908-1937 21.28 inches

Wettest 30 years: 1977-2006 24.88 inches

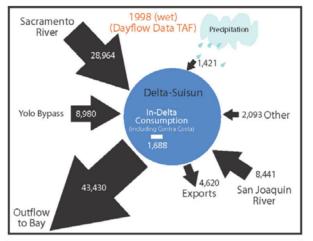
Diversions from Delta

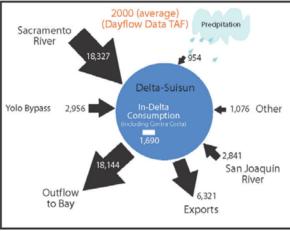
■ In-Delta Diversions ■ Tracy Exports ■ Banks Exports

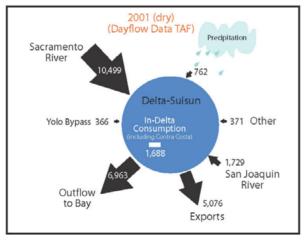


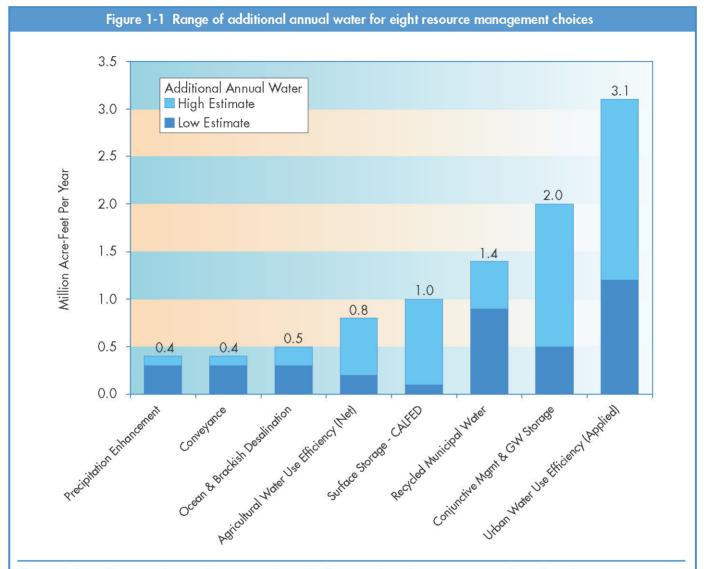
1923192619291932193519381941194419471950195319561959196219651968197119741977198019831986198919921995199820012004

Water Balance in Delta by water year type

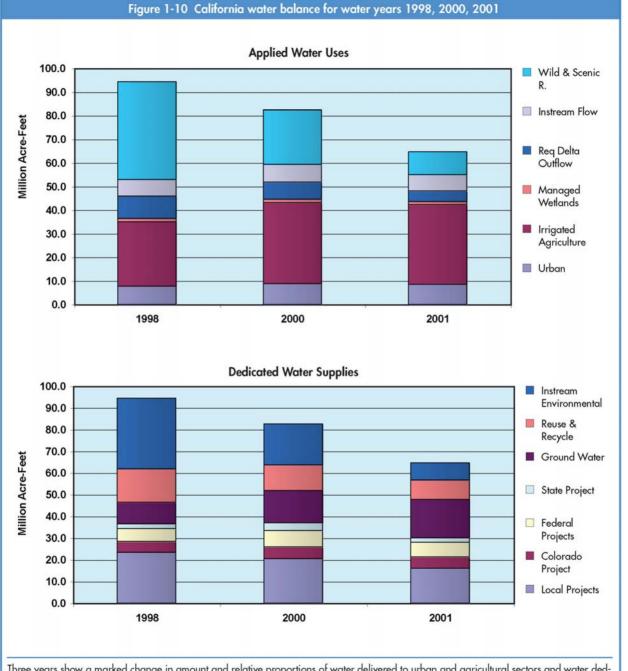








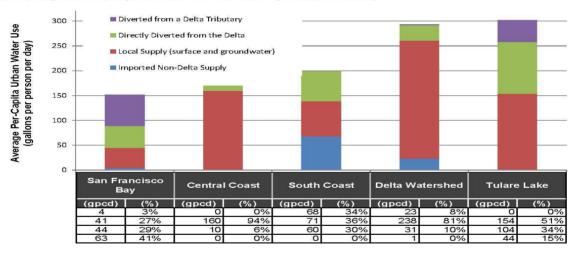
This graph shows the potential range of more water demand reduction and supply augmentation each year for eight resource management strategies. Low estimates are shown in the lower (dark blue) section of each bar. The water supply benefits of the resource management strategies are not additive. As presented here, urban water use efficiency includes reduction in both consumptive and non-consumptive uses (or applied water), whereas agricultural water use efficiency only includes reduction in consumptive uses (or net water).



ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SOURCES USED TO MEET DAILY URBAN WATER DEMAND

(WATER YEAR 2000)

[Using data from the 2005 California Water Plan Update, this graphic shows an estimated representation of how various sources of water available to a region may have been used to meet a region's urban per-capita water use. However, because data is not distinguished to separate the destination of source water, some of the water available to a region may have gone exclusively to agricultural uses or urban uses, thus skewing what is represented here.]



Sources of images

- # 2: Status and Trends of Delta Suisun Services, page 9. DWR, May 2007
- # 3: California Water Plan Update, 2005, vol. 3, page 1.11. DWR, December 2005
- # 4: personal communication from Maury Roos, DWR chief hydrologist (ret.)
- # 5: Status and Trends of Delta Suisun Services, page 19. DWR, May 2007
- # 6: Status and Trends of Delta Suisun Services, page 18. DWR, May 2007
- # 7: California Water Plan Update, 2005, vol. 2, page 1.5. DWR, December 2005
- # 8: California Water Plan Update, 2005, vol. 3, page 1.13. DWR, December 2005
- # 9: Calculated from data in California Water Plan Update, 2005, vol.
 3. DWR, December 2005